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oblication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Conquest by the Mighty Dollar.

The unopposed ratification of the treaty with Denmark for the purchase of her West Indian possessions directs attention to this immediate corollary of the Monroe Doctrine:

When a friendly European power desires to relinquish its sovereignty over territory which it holds on the Western Continent or in the neighboring islands, the United States must be prepared to assume that sovereignty and to acquire the territory, if necessary, by purchase at a reasonable price.

This principle would apply alike to Dutch Curaçoa, Oruba and Buen Ayre, to French Martinique and Guadeloupe, to British Jamaica, Trinidad or the Bahamas; and on the mainland, to British Honduras and Canada itself. It would extend even to the three Guianas on the southern continent, British, French and Dutch. It would run as far south, certainly, as the Falkland Islands, commanding the Straits of Magellan and the Cape Horn passage.

This does not imply that the Government of the United States covets additional territory, or is ambitious to undertake the accompanying responsibilities. Yet readiness to buy, under certain circumstances, is the logical consequence the continued assertion of the Monroe Doctrine

The Monroe Doctrine does not tolerate the idea of the extension of the existing possessions of any European power in the American hemisphere, or of any new colonization or establishment whatover by any European power. It is clearly and avowedly opposed to the transfer of American territory by its present foreign sovereign to another and new foreign sovereign. The attempted purchase of Cuba, for example, from Spain by England or France at any time during the past seventy-nine years would have been regarded as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States, and would have been resisted by this nation with all the resources at its command. To continue the supposititious cases for the purpose of illustration, a French proposal to sell Martinique to Russia, or a British proposal to cede Vancouver Island to Japan, or a Dutch proposal to deed Curaçoa to Italy or Austria, would encounter the full force of the American sentiment behind the Monroe Doctrine, not less than would a direct essay by one of the foreign powers at an armed seizure of Mexico. Venezuela. or Argentina. All this needs no elucidation. The fixity of the American policy is known to the world.

As was declared by Senator BACON in the brief discussion of the Danish treaty, the United States cannot in fairness and friendliness take such a position with regard to the transfer of American another, when the territory happens to be for sale, without standing ready to become the purchaser. In the present instance we wanted the islands. At another time the territory offered for sale by its foreign sovereign might be desirable to us only in view of the larger considerations of our policy.

Sooner or later such a situation is likely to occur. It is encouraging to find a Democrat of the ability and standing of Senator BACON, a consistent and steadfast opponent of expansion in some of its aspects, recognizing so patriotically the principle that it is better to expend millions in the purchase of sovereignty over foreign territory, and, in some sense, over the lives and destinies of the people inhabiting it, than to permit any invasion of the sanctity of the Monroe Doctrine. And the entire body of so-called Anti-Imperialists in the Senate seems to have agreed with Senator BACON.

The inevitable elimination of European sovereignty from the western hemisphere will proceed partly by the establishment of independence by the people concerned, partly by the unforeseen incidents of warfare, and partly by such peaceful transactions as those of the United States with Russia in 1867 and with Denmark in 1902.

Territorial Names for Regiments.

In honor of his birthday, the German Emperor recently bestowed "territorial titles" upon some of the regiments of his army, giving to various line regiments stationed in the provinces recovered from France in 1871 names indicative of their place of origin. Ten regiments, beginning with the One Hundredth and Thirtieth Infantry, are to be called Lorraine Regiments, while others are to be regiments of Upper Alsace and Lower Alsace; the Ninety-Eighth Infantry becomes the Metz Regiment. Similar titles are bestowed upon artillery, engineer and army service regiments and battalions. These existing numerical titles; thus the One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry is called the "One Hundred and Thirtieth, First Lorraine Regiment of Infantry."

In an army raised wholly by conscription, territorial titles for regiments have their proper place; they connect the organizations with some historic place or event. But in an army recruited by volunteer enlistments, the

territorial system has proved useless. succeeded in changing the numerical torial titles, assigning each regiment to a interest would be kindled and that there greaves, must be hot in summer; they

ments from the population of that district. Thus the Twenty-fourth Foot became the "South Wales Borderers," though it had not been raised in the Welsh marches; the Ninety-second became the " Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders," the Forty-second, the "Black Watch," became the "Royal Highlanders." At the same time, some regiments lost their individuality completely, being joined with other units as second "battalions," for the British call what the rest of the world knows as a regiment by the name of a smaller unit; and what the world calls a battalion, the English call a "wing." Thus the Forty-seventh and the Eighty-first Foot were combined into the "Lancashire Regiment." Much ill feeling was stirred up by this change.

In peace, the system has had no effect; recruits came as they were found, and local pride had nothing to do with the matter. Irishmen went to "Scots" regiments, Scotsmen enlisted in "Irish" regiments raised in England or in Canada; the "Leinster Fusiliers" originated in Canada, remember. But in war, the territorial system has proved absolutely useless. The local "linked battalions of militia and volunteers have not provided men for their regular battalions, and recruits have been taken from the highways and byways to serve in newly invented organizations like the Imperial Yeomanry. The territorial system has broken down completely.

In official matters, the territorial titles are used, but ordinarily nicknames are employed. Thus no one ever speaks of the Royal Highlanders; the regiment is always the "Forty-second" or "The Black Watch," just as the "Third Foot " is " The Buffs," though officially it is the "East Kent Regiment."

It has been proposed from time to time that our regiments be assigned to and bear the names of the different States. The proposal has never been considered seriously, and it need not be. We have enough recruits without trying an experiment that has failed in Great Britain and would not be likely to suc-

Too Much Opera.

The programme for the Prince Henry performance of opera is out, and it is wofully ill-chosen. It is composed of the first act of "Lohengrin" and the second act of "Tannhäuser; " so much for WAG-NER. The third act of "Aida" and the first act of "La Traviata;" so much for VERDI. A scene from the fourth act of Massener's "Le Cid" and the second act of BIZET'S "Carmen" complete it.

If the affair is in honor of the operatic composers, it is awry with shortsightedness and inflated with favoritism. Where DONIZETTI? Where is MOZART? If Prince HENRY and his suite-we mean the great public who will sit with him in the Opera House upon the expected occasion-are considered, then the performance will be too utterly long. No opera has six acts like this programme, the musical counterpart of a bill-of-fare formed on the theory that the bigger the dinner the more honor to the company. Midnight will have been in bed more than an hour before the end of it, and there may result the injustice to Prince HENRY of the public's thinking itself tired of him when it is in reality tired of the musical hash concocted for his alleged benefit.

If the programme is arranged to provide a show for every member of the company, we suggest either that acts be territory from one foreign owner to chosen in which greater numbers of MCAULIFFE had an enemy other than the singers can be cast together, or that they draw lots as to who shall appear ing testimony against GLENNON. If he and who shall stand out. When the French Theatre gives a play to exhibit the full strength of its company the foremost players undertake any part whatsoever. A little of the superior reverence for art illustrated on the Paris stage would greatly improve the performance at the Metropolitan.

The State of Maine, famous for its crop of great men, its ships, its oldfashioned winter weather and numerous other merits, keeps many laudable customs which are dying out or failing in less fortunate Commonwealths. Sociologists say that there is no pumpkin pie like the Maine pumpkin pie, no Injun puddin' like the Maine Injun puddin'. The Maine apples have a notable flavor: and the Maine hard cider, when you can get it and it isn't too hard, makes men forget prohibition and other woes.

The bootjack is another piece of the furniture of our forefathers which is treasured among the Dirigos. Some youth on the Toledo Blade, a youth inured to luxury and ready-made shoes. and ignorant of the history of his country, asked " How many persons, born within the last quarter of a century, ever saw a bootjack?" Evidently he regarded that homely implement as a curiosity and piece of antiquity like a culverin or a mangonel. The Kennebec Journal corrects that rash youth and informs him that "there isn't a farmhouse in this section of the land but has its bootjack, and it is a bit of furniture in daily use."

For a number of years shoes have seemed to displace boots and the reign of the latter has seemed to be over. Even boyhood has lost one of its little vanities and happinesses. The redtopped boots, the copper-toed boots, the first boots, the handsome, highly greased boots into which the lad tucked his trousers and on which he creaked new territorial titles do not supersede and squeaked through the snow or over the "crust"-Santa Claus brings no such glittering prize to the more urban youngsters of to-day. The first tailcoat and virile toga was a great event, but the first pair of boots, of boots with good, stout, manly legs was a glory and a dream. To go barefoot in summer, in spite of parental prohibition, to sport a pair of top boots in winter and the muds of spring; such was the simple ambition of many youths more primitive Just twenty years ago Mr. CHILDERS, than those of these days. Shoes are British Secretary of State for War, much more comfortable; there seems no good reason why a man who is not titles of the infantry regiments to terri- farming or logging or roughing it should encase his tibias in leather. Those bootcertain district, in the hope that local legs, the modern representatives of

duce to the happiness of trousers; but they have done and are still doing great

Leaving out of consideration the buckled shoes and silk stockings, which have been effective in statesmanship and war, and may be said to have given us the Constitution, most of the real rough hard work of the country, the pioneering, the settling, the farming, has fallen to the boots. And how many golden-mouthed clergymen, how many candidates for President, how many solid men and merchants with blue dress coats, buff waistcoats and fobs, how many bristling Commodores and Generals have walked across the stage in boots. Mr. WEBSTER wore them and Mr. Lincoln; Old Hickory, Fuss and Feathers, Rough and Ready; and we can imagine how angrily EDWIN FOR-REST'S must have squeaked as he walked home after cursing his daughters or

smothering DESDEMONA. The bootjack used to be as necessary and common as the shoestring. In the cities now its appearance in rural drama makes the young folks snicker. The world is growing a little monotonous; all its shoes are made on the same last. Let the shoe wearer remember that as fine men as ever stepped in leather have worn boots and used the bootjack and sworn and grunted till it did its work and restored them to slipper ease. And a good many particularly "husky ' American citizens have been greasing their boots this blizzard morning.

Portrait of Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. HENRY WOLF is determined that the art of wood-engraving shall not die while he is alive. He has just completed an admirable plate of THOMAS JEFFERSON, from the Willson Peale portrait in Independence Hall. It is of such beauty of line and delicacy of technique, and of such surpassing charm of effect that one cannot but doubt if the publishers of our illustrated periodicals are wise in abandoning this art. A wood-engraving nowadays is a curiosity in pictorial publications, and certainly, when such work as Mr. Wolf's is available, it is a great mistake that it should be so. The plate of JEFFERSON is as fine as anything that ever was produced in the history of America's one distinguishing art, the art of woodengraving. Mr. Wolf's studio is at 152 East Eighty-sixth street.

A Suspicious Death.

The death of JAMES MCAULIFFE, who was found unconscious in the street on Sunday morning, with a fractured skull and other bruises, demands the fullest and most rigid investigation. McAUL-IFFE was one of the principal witnesses against a policeman of the name of EDWARD GLENNON, convicted of neglect. of duty in not closing an alleged disorderly house, maintained in the Nineteenth police precinct, commonly known as the "Tenderloin," to which precinct GLENNON was attached. The policeman is now out on bail, having secured a stay of sentence pending an appeal.

So far as can be learned, MCAULIFFE was a temperate man, peaceably inclined, not far from sixty years old and physically rather weak. According to his wife, he had never been out a night without her knowledge of his whereabouts. He left his home to visit two of his sisters, and his family heard nothing more of him until they learned of his death.

Up to date, it does not appear that such as he might have made by givwas killed, what was the motive? Who would benefit by this old house decorator's death? Who hated him bitterly enough to do him to death? It is not for THE SUN to answer these questions. The properly constituted authorities must answer them. Here is work for District Attorney JEROME's county detectives-and for the police.

The State Prison yawns for Mr. THOMAS F. CROUGHAN, New Jersey's polite burglar, as unwinkingly as it would for a common, lead-pipe-wielding thug. Persons of sensibility may at least tender him a passing tribute of appreciation.

We all know what burglary was before Mr. CROUGHAN. Bludgeons, pistols, chloroform, gags, brass knucks. Slash! Bang! Your money or your life! Dead men tell no tales! Enter Mr. CROUGHAN-through the kitchen window:

"Who is in that bed!" (Mr. CROUGHAN to Mr. Hocke's nurse in Bayonne.)

"That is a sick man. Don't harm him." "A sick man! Give us \$10 for form sake purely

and let us hasten to relieve the situation." " What a beautiful baby! " (says Mr. Choughan to Mrs. WRIGHT of Jersey City in the gloaming of her bedroom.) "A boy did you say? It is a shame to rob the mother of so charming a child."

The fifteen-year-old son of Mrs. ARROW-SMITH of East Orange stands between his mother and Mr. CROUGHAN with a club: "You've got a brave boy there, madam. He can take care of his mother, I guess."

" Have you no mother?" asks Mrs. Arrow " If I had I wouldn't be here."

Mr CROUGHAN is apprehended. Do dark, burglar-like passions of rage and revenge animate him? "It is a shame," he says, "to have an-noyed so fine a body of men."

" It is the finest police force in the world, Chief," (said young Tom earnestly), "and I will say this for em, we never was out of a house more than five linutes before some of your men was in the same

house trying to see what we had been doing." Mr. CROUGHAN has proved politeness mightier than blackjacks and shooting as. He has reached backward and shaken hands with the ingenious Mr. John SHEPARD, the unexceptionable Mr. RICHARD TURPIN. The influence of his example must in time have placed burglary among the amenities Some Judge may find it expedient to confine Mr. CROUGHAN'S activities and aspirations. Let us hope at least that the sentence will be delivered with the same politeness with which it is received.

The efforts of the good roads men to secure from the Legislature an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the improvement and construction of highways in New York State during the present year have reached a critical stage. The amount provided for this purpose in the annual supply bill is \$600,000, or \$180,000 more than was appropriated in 1901. But that is pronounced insufficient to meet the great and steadily increasing demand for better highways; and with a view to adjusting the matter two would be a constant stream of enlist- get wrinkled early and they don't con- legislative hearings will take place next

week, one on Tuesday before the Finance Committee of the Senate, and another on Wednesday before the Ways and Means

Committee of the Assembly. Other States of the Union are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to better the condition of their highways. It is asserted that the Massachusetts High way Commission, which is empowered to spend \$500,000 yearly in building and improving roads in that State, has saved the rural population of Massachusetts from 33 per cent. to 50 per cent. in the annual outlay for horses and vehicles; and the increase there in the value of real estate as result of the commission's efforts is said o be enormous.

Mr. JAMES S. BARCUS of Terre Haute the well-known literary philanthropist and benefactor in particular of the Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDSON of Tennessee, is as far as ever from the golden gates of the Government Printing Office at Washington. Yesterday for the second time within two years the Republicans of the Fifth Indiana Congress district declined with enthusiasm to select his name.

Mr. CHARLES L. TIFFANY, who died yesterday at the age of 90, was, as Mr. HENRY LABOUCHERE of London said of him, " the Grand Old Man of the jewelry trade." He was that on both sides of the ocean, but on this side he was much more. He was an American citizen of active public spirit and vigorous interest in the affairs of his country, and he lived to be known far more as such a man than as the head of one of the foremost houses in American art, whose varied products have been a constant stimulus to artistic inspiration. Happily Mr. Tif-FANY'S long career was enviable for the wide public appreciation of its usefulness.

The Hon. CHAMP CLARK says that the Hon. DAVID ABSALOM DE ARMOND is "able, brilliant, honest and courageous," and that the Hon. GUM SHOE BILL is "able and cour-" Why these invidious distinctions? Is Mr. CLARK growing bitter?

The Atlanta Constitution prints, a portrait of Col. SMITH of Oglethorpe, who is about to announce his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Georgia. Col. SMITH of Oglethorpe has a stern and rockbound countenance, as befits an old-school statesman; and by way of showing his contempt for plutocracy and base commercialism, he wears no cravat Doubtless he will discard his collar also if he is nominated.

The Hon. LYMAN J. GAGE has received many marks of confidence in his ability as a financier, but none more emphatic, in our view, than the invitation of the United States Trust Company in this city to be its President, in the place of Mr. John A.

Does Governor Opell invite a Demo cratic Legislature and a Democratic Governor to undo his lunacy bill and the policy it stands for?

Law to Forbid Disinheriting.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One bil introduced in the Legislature this session affects the family and home circle, especially an unhappy family. It provides that:

No person having a husband, wife, child of sinherit or discriminate against his or her hus band, wife, child or parent who made an affidavt or testified in a legal action or proceeding for sepa-ration or divorce commenced or prosecuted against him or her.

The present law gives a parent absolute power to disinherit every child. Should the parents disagree and action for divorce result. the father, to-day, fortified by the law, can say, and on more than one occasion has said to his children, "You tell or testify that I abused your mother and I will disinherit every one of you." This threat in many instances causes an ill-treated, abused wite to hesitate for love of her children, and it gives a mercenary, unscrupulous child an opportunity to win its father's favor by deserting its mother and influencing the father to give all his property to this ungrateful child in payment for such perfidy.

The present law encourages perjury and actually rewards it, and by uphoiding the right of the parent to disinherit all of his children, punishes those loval and devoted his children, "You tell or testify that

child in payment for such perfidy. The present law encourages perfury and actually rewards it, and by uphoiding the right of the parent to disinherit all of his children, punishes those loyal and devoted to their mother, it not only being an injustice to them, but a terrible blow to the poor mother, who sees her affectionate children left destrute and the descript rolling in mother, who sees her affectional left destitute and the describer ALBANY, Feb. 16.

Degeneration of Schoolboyhood.

From the London Globe.

One of the many societies which attend to other people's business is now agitating for the abolition f corporal puntshment in the London board schools If there is any result, it will be that the manners of the rising generation, which are already non-existent, will become a minus quantity. But this is nly part and parcel of the same tendency all over ne country. Boys are now coddled at many schools a the most ridiculous fashion, and especially at the private schools patronized by the nouresux riches the aim and object of school life appears to be to inculcate softness. A few years ago, second, or even third class was good enough for boys going back to school; now the master is not ashamed to meet his young friends at the London terminus, and take them back in a special saloon, which, with its reserved label on the window, is no doubt an excellent advertisement for the pedagogue. The old forms, which used to be the time honored scats old forms, which used to be the time-honored scars is school, are now superseded by padded armchairs, and even moderate fagging is in most schools a thing of the past. This molly-coddling is bad training even for the few boys who will go through life on velvet, but for those whose destiny it will be to rough it in the colonies if they fall in their contractions. It was a supersection to be contracted to the colonies of the colonies. examinations, it means simple ruin. Boys' char-acters are built up at school; and if there slackness and softness is the rule, it is little wonder that so many fall when they have to face the stern realities

Kerens Alive - Missouri Delegation for

From the St. Louis Republic. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 14.- Five hundred Reablicans, partisan and "non-partisan," were ban-neted in Kansas City to-night, the largest at-ndance in the history of the Young Men's Repub-

Chief interest attached to the election of officers or the ensuing year. John E. Swanger and Rush Lake, both Kerens men, have been unanimously osen President and Secretary respectively Col. Kerens, when called, received hearty ap-lause. He tried to offset Akins's talk about his

ing against Roosevelt by pledging his support o the Administration. Major Warner looked at Col. Kerens while he nundered, "We are here to uphold the hands of consevelt. We cannot pledge him the Missouri degation three years hence, but I know that if he continues his good work, he will find a solid delega-tion from this State, which will vote for him in convention."

Too Cheap Tombstones Make Combine.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean. OMAHA, Feb. 14.—Prominent marble dealers of the country, headed by C. J. Field of Rutland, L. are in session in this city to form a combine

which will take in a majority of the large marble

which will take in a majority of the large marble concerns in the country.

"It is a plan," said one Omaha marble dealer, "to put marble prices on a paying basis, including marble for ceneteries and for general architecture. For some time past the competition has been such as to make business unprofitable, and the object of this conference is to overcome this trouble."

"I am King Oscar," was his reply, and their conference is to overcome this trouble."

"I am King Oscar," was his reply, and their added Senator Perkins, "I learned that I was really in the presence of the monarch."

Royalty's Gastronomic Standbys.

From the London Madame.

In most royal households there is some particular dish which is never absent from the table. For instance, roast mutton and boiled chickens—the latter i am told seldom costing less than fifteen shillings a pair—always figured, both at luncheon and at dinner at Queen Victoria's table. Mutton cutters generally make their appearance at the Fine. From the London Madame. lets generally make their appearance at the Emperor William's supper, at which meal large cups of tea also figure conspicuously.

GERMAN WATERWAYS.

Careful Study by the French of the German River and Canal System

As the French have been planning improvements in their own waterways to cost an enormous sum, they have looked across the frontier for such ideas as the Germans might give them. The committees they have sent to Germany have made a number of reports on water transportation in that country, all freely admitting that the Germans are far ahead of the French in the management of their waterways. One of these missions was sent to Germany by the Loire Navigation Society, and some of the facts in the report written by Mr. L. Laffite are given

He repeats what has been said so many times that the magnificent network of interior waterways in Germany is one of the principal factors in her economic prosperity. He doubts if equally large results will be obtained in France, for the French tendency is more to propagate ideas than to act upon them, while the Germans, after deciding that an idea is valuable, proceed to carry it out.

The creation of commissions in Germany charged with regulating, improving and extending the interior waterways, is of comparatively recent origin. From 1881 to 1897 the Prussians, who posses a little less than three-fourths of the navigable waterways of the Empire, have spent ar enormous sum for their improvement and extension.

From 1832 to 1898 the works on the Vistula cost \$5,500,000 and those on the Oder, \$5,200,-000. The principal expenditure was devoted to the Elbe which is now navigable from the southern frontier to the sea, the amount of money expended on this river between 1884 and 1894 being \$28,400,000. In the past thirty years the sum of \$9,200,000 has been expended on the Havel, Spree and other second-class rivers and the great work of regulating the Rhine in Prussian terretory has cost \$55,000,000.

Thanks to these expenditures and the large sums also expended upon canals, the network of navigable waterways in Germany has reached a length of 13 925 kilometers more than 8,000 of which are accessible to steamers of 300 to 400 tons. Twenty-five years ago, no river of Germany except the Rhine could carry steamers of 350 tons. The Government is now con-templating the building of more canals to complete the work already done. This will involve enormous expense, but Mr Laffite says it will be fully justified for it will give the Empire an economic instru-

ment of the very first order.
In 1895 the tonnage carried one mile on all the rivers and canals of Germany amounted to 7,500,000,000 tons. The average saving of carrying a ton of freight by water as compared with the cost by rail was .016 of a franc per kilometer; the average expense of maintaining the waterways amounted to .005 of a franc a ton per kilometer: thus the net annual saving to the nation in the cost of transporting its water-borne freight was, according to Mr. Lastite more than \$14,800,000.

THE FORCE OF VIBRATION. An Architect Tells Why a Fiddle Can Shake

a Great Building. From the Indianapolis News

"What force least expected does the greate-t damage to buildings?" a News repreentative asked a well-known architect "It is difficult to tell. But I will venture

to say that you would never expect violing playing to injure the walls of a building Yet that is certainly the case. There has been instances when the walls of stone and brick structures have been seriously in course these cases are unusual, but the facts are something terrible in their unseen, unact with regularity they bear their influence ourse it takes continuous playing for many brittle, but that result is obtained. In the great Masonic Temple in Chicago I have thought of what the result might be if a man would stand on the first floor, at the bottom of the nineteen-story light well, and play there continuously. The result could be more easily seen there than almost any place because the vibration gathers force as it sweeps upward. A man can feel the vibrations of a violin on an ironclad ocean vessel, and at the same time be unable to hear the music. It is the regularity of the vibration which means so much. Like the constant dripping of water wearing away a stone, the incessant vibration of the violin makes its way to the walls, and attacks their

But why doesn't this vibration affect the player?"

Because a man is a flexible object. He can give way to motion and resume his place again. A frame building would not be damaged by vibration, because the timbers are flexible. But it is different with masonry

"You may have noticed that a dog crossing the room will shake the entire building no matter how small the dog. A dog can shake a suspension bridge. There are some great and valuable bridges which dogs are never allowed to cross, except when carried. You see, in that case it is the regularity of the vibration that is so powerful. The dog's movement is a fixed and positive institution. The first step on the bridge is not noticed so much, but every step comes just alike, at the same interval, and with the same firmness. The force gathers momentum, and each step makes the bridge sway more. But there is another way that it may perhaps be illustrated better. As you sit there raise one foot partially on tip-toe. That's it. Now work your knee up and down rapidly and regularly. See how everything in the room rattless and the floor shakes? That illustrates the dog step's power better than anything else. You and I and all our friends could not jump up and down in this room and shake the floor as you have just shaken it while sitting down and using only the force of one leg. It is the regularity of the vibration which is powerful."

HOW PERKINS SAW THE KING. The California Senator Telis of His Meeting With Oscar of Sweden.

From the Washington Post. Senator Perkins of California, who, to quote his own words, is a sailor by profession, a merchant by necessity and a politician by ecident, has had in his life more adventures than fall within the experience of an ordinary man. Perhaps this is because Senator Per-kins followed the sea for so many years. One of Mr. Perkins's most interesting adventures was his meeting with King Oscar of Sweder

and Norway.
"I was quite a boy then," said the Senator, telling the story yesterday. "I had sailed in the good ship Luna from New Orleans to Sweden with a cargo of cotton, and while the ship was in port I thought I would like to see the royal palace in Stockholm. One Sunday afternoon, in company with a sailor named Harry Branscombe, an Englishman, we went up to the palace. Boy like, we wanted to get into the grounds, and so we crawled through a waste pipe which ran through the walls around the palace park. As soon as we got inside, however, we were arrested by the gendarmes, and as we did not know a word of Swedish we were in a sad plight.

"Presently," continued the Senator, "a party of distinguished people came along and seemed interested in our trouble. One person in the party spoke English. He ask d I told him that I was an American boy, who wanted to see the king and how the King ilived. royal palace in Stockholm. One Sunday

arch "What happened to you then?" asked his "What happened to you then?" asked his listener.

The King, he replied, "sent a soldier with us to show us the paiace, and we had a splendid time. But that wasn't the sequel to the story. Thirty years later, when I was Governor of California, I went off on a little cruise on a yacht, and who should be a sailor on the yacht but Harry Branscombe. He knew me and I knew him, although we had not seen each other for thirty years. I took him up to San Francisco and gave him_aplace on one of my ships."

LIBERTY INDEED IN HAWAII. Descrition No Longer & Crime for Hus-

bands and Wives There. HONOLULU, Feb. 8 .- The courts have declared unconstitutional and void another law of the old monarchical days. The law was passed in the interest of morality and provided punishment for either the husband or the wife who deserted the

other. The offending one could be arrested on the deserted one's complaint. The Magistrate was required to make an attempt to reconcile the couple. Sometimes he was successful

In the event that the good offices of the Court were unsuccessful a jail sentence of not more than thirty days could be imposed. If at the end of that period of imprisonment, the recreant spouse persisted in a refusal to return to the fireside a further sentence of one year could be imposed. this process to be continued indefinitely unless a reconciliation was effected.

The good offices of Judge Wilcox in desertion cases often saved a home from being wrecked and the law was a check to the immoral tendencies of part of the population. So it had its good features. Now, however, it has been annulled.

Within the past week two women, one a Chinese, and one a Hawaiian, and one husband, a native, were sentenced to short terms for desertion of this kind, and the cases were appealed for a test of the law. The Chinese woman had obtained a divorce The Chinese woman had obtained a divorce from her husband but the court held that under the law she could still be compelled to return to her husband, divorced or not court, however, held the law to be unconstitutional as an exercise by the lature of police powers beyond its au

The attorneys for the defendant pleaded that the law was in violation of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution prohibiting involuntary servitude, but the Court held that his ruling could not be based on that section, as marriage was not slavery or involuntary servitude. He held, however, that the Legislature had no more power to compel a wife to live with her husband than it had to pass a law fixing the number of times the husband should take his wife to the theatre weekly.

A curious feature of the law was its power o make divorces based upon the ground of desertion impossible, by making desertion a crime and punishable by imprisonment. Consequently a man could not obtain a divorce from his wife for desertion, though he could keep her in prison until she con-sented to return to him.

The law applied equally to wife and hus-

band and prosecutions under the charge in the past have been divided as to sex equally. The law contained a provision that the desertion must be without cause, and if any reason could be given for desertion, sufficient in the mind of ourt, no prosecution would follow.

The Chinese woman referred to when called before the court, gave as her reason husband refused for desertion that her allow his mother-in-law to make her home with him. Generally charges cruelty were made in similar cases.

SOLID PETROLEUM

A Queer Mine That Was Worked With Profit for Several Years. From the Pittsburg Gazette.

The Cairo field in West Virginia contains a relic of the earliest production of ille and lubricating oil-a wonderful deposit of solidified petroleum-bitumen, some call it, whether rightly so will not be known until the result of certain tests now being made by Eastern chemists is announced.

Oil companies from this and other cities are operating around Cairo, Ritchie county, with success. The fluid is about the quality found here, but some difficulty The fluid is about the same water is experienced. The oil and water seem to mix, contrary to all theory, and in summer the raw products of the wells must be steamed before the water will settle. In winter the stuff is awful to handle. Oil is found at a depth of about 1,600 feet. Six miles from Devil's Hole, at McFarland's

Schoolhouse, where once was a prosperous settlement now quite deserted, is the old Ritchie coal mine or bitumen deposit. Early in 1850 it became known that there was in 1850 it became known that there was a strange outcropping of what was termed coal. Instead of lying flat underground, as most coal mines do, here was one, the wondering prospectors found, that stood on edge. A sliver of it burned like a torch and left no ash. A shovelful would blaze like grease, and no kindling was needed.

S. H. Wilson, now a resident of Parkersburg, was among those who investigated burg, was among those who investigated the peculiar vein, and he organized a company for development. He is still one of the owners, and his son, Edward Wilson, is associated with him in lumber and coal interests. After some experimenting it was found that the new raw product was unfit for fuel. By meiting or distillation it was found that the new raw product was unfit for fuel. By meiting or distillation it was seen that oil could be produced and that there was less than 10 per cent. Waste.

A company was formed and a narrow gauge railway 13 miles long was built, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio at Cairo. Expensive machinery was placed in position and operation was begun, going or, for 18 years uninterrupted by the Civil War save for a short time. Great caldrons and retorts with boilers and engines were unloaded from the new trains and a thrifty town sprang up. It was probably the first boom town in oildom, for Pithele was just then beginning. It paid to distil the stuff, for oil was selling as liminent by the pint for what a barrel costs now.

Some extended exploration proved that the queer vein was about three quarters of a mile long and three to six feet wide. Down each side were perpendicular walls of sandstone, how far down no one knows. Active working penetrated 365 feet, and then it was abandoned owing to crude methods of mining employed and the cheapness of oil elsewhere. The costly vats are rusting into scrap; cobwebs cover the office windows, and copperheads crawl about the vitals of the furnaces and engines. the peculiar vein, and he organized a com-pany for development. He is still one of

China Buying Enropean Silks.

From the North China Daily News.

The trade in foreign manufactured slik, scarcely mown in Shanghal ten years ago, is now a large hustness. The fact is that well-to-do Chinese both male and female, have learned to prefer foreign silks to native on account of the superior finish, strength and flexibility of the former, and also because the French and English designs are more

"Westward the Star of Empire."

They are loading for the Prince, In Chicago: They are seeking social hints, In Chicago: For they want to show him that They've got etiquette down flat, And know just where they're at,

In Chicago.

In Chicago.

They are yet a wee bit mixed. In Chicago; But they hope to get things fixed, In Chicago, Before his Niblets comes With the boom of horns and drums To meet the real lum turns,

They are having shades of doubt, In Chicago: Who is "in" and who is "out," In Chicago: Seven hundred are set down As the ham-meat of the town. But the Middlings seek renown, In Chicago.

They won't give the Prince a knife, In Chicago,
To eat ple with, betcher life,
In Chicago; And they'll not forget his rank, Thinking maybe he's a Yank, And so greet him: "Hello, Hank," And so greet him: "I

So when the Prince arrives, In Chicago; They'll have the time of their lives, In Chicago: And they'll make him feel so gay In their highly cultured way That he'll always want to stay.

In Chicago. And the Prince will say to them. In Chicago: From beneath his diadem, In Chicago:
"Dear Friends whom now I greet, For this really royal treat, Brother Bul shall buy his meat,

In Chicago."

BOSTON'S COSTLY PRINTING. Municipal Plant Condemned as a Fallure by an Expert

Boston, Feb. 18.-Municipal printing plants as exemplified by the one established in this city by Josiah Quincy when he was Mayor five years ago do not appear to be profitable ventures according to the report of an expert accountant, who has been looking over the local shop for Mayor Collins. The accountant went through the place thoroughly, examined the book presses and stock, and put his views black and white for the Mayor report was sent to the Board of Aldermon yesterday and the members listened in

amazement to the figures. According to the report there is a deflait of about \$40,000 as the result of the five years' operation of the plant. Incom-petency among the employees was pointed out and considerable comment was made upon the large quantities of stock tracted for lately. The expert discovery tracted for lately. The expert disthat there was ink enough to do the printing for years to come, and no junk dealer could cart away in a day the paper

dealer could cart away in a day the paper stock that has accumulated.

Supt. Whelan, who at first had the job of bossing the plant for Mayor Quincy, has been reappointed by Mayor Collins, and promises to put the place on a busiand promises to put the place on a husi-ness basis in a short time, and says that if he cannot do that he will recommend its dis-continuance. Mr. Whelan began business yesterday afternoon by discharging fifty-nine men and women who drew salaries of from \$16.50 to \$19 a week. Two foremen, one getting \$30 a week and the other \$25, were allowed to go, as were the ass superintendent, drawing \$2,000 yearly the purchasing agent, who received \$500 a

SOME PIOUS INDIANS.

They Surprise a Chleago Congregation by Their Familiarity With the Ritual.

year

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.
The appearance of forty Olibway Indians, wrapped in gaudy blankets, in the fashion ably dressed congregation of Grace Episcopal Church caused excitement Sunday morning visitors were the all-star cast of the drama "Hiawatha" at the Sportsman's Show in the Coliseum. Their stolid faces betrayed no realization of the attention they had at-tracted as they followed an usher up the

middle aisle to the pews alloted them.

The Indians soon showed that they had not been attracted to the place by idle curiosity. The men, women and children in the party of yesterday are all Episcopalians. and at their homes in the Garden City reservation at Desbarats, Ont., they never miss a service in their own church, tribal membership of about 600. So religious are they that the one stipulation which they insisted their manager, L. O. Armstrong should make in contracting for their appearance at the Sportsman's Show was that they should be allowed to attend church every Sporday.

should make in contracting for their appearance at the Sportsman's Show was that they should be allowed to attend church every Sunday.

Their religious services at Desbarats are conducted in the Ojibway language, a translation of the Church of England ritual having been made by Episcopal missionaries for their especial benefit. Intimate association with English speaking natives of Canada, however, has enabled them to follow the ritual in its criginal form without difficulty. The active part they took in the services yesterday was a surprise to the Grace Church congregation. Every word of the responses was uttered by them with a distinctness that made their voices heard above those of the other worshippers.

It was plain to be seen that the Indians regarded their religion as a serious matter. When a member of the party digressed from the services to provide for the comfort of one of the children a nudge in the side from a companion's cibow awoke him to a sense of higher duty.

The musical portions of the ritual were rendered by the Indians in a way that evoked the enthusiastic admiration of the congregation. This, Manager Armstrong explained, was because the native chants of the Indians bear a marked resemblance in construction to the hymns of the Episcopal Church, and nearly all Indians are adept in their own music.

HOW TO OUTRUN A BEAR. Just Tack Along a Hillside, and He Will Fall Hopelessly to Leeward.

From the Milwankee Sentinel. "Despite the reputation for ferocity that he mountain lion has acquired, and perhaps ustly, he is by no means the animal most feared by the prospectors and mountaineers in my country," said a Colorado man yes terday

and he spies a lion in his path he never even hesitates, for he knows that as soon as the animal sees him it will clear out, providing, by its young, and even in such a case it is by no means certain that she will show fight.
"It is altogether different with a bear, and if a mountaineer sees a bear on his trail he will go around if he can and if he cannot e that he will wait patiently for bruin to get out of the way. You see, the man that has spent years in the hills, as we call the mountains out our way, loses much of the ambition of the sportsman, and he never wastes his ammunition just for the pleasure of killing game. When he shoots it is either to get food or for self-protection. Consequently he is in no way anxious to start a row with a bear, just because it happens to cross his path. There are several reasons for this, but the principal one is that it is dangerous. Any man who knows about hears will hesitate before deliberately starting a row with one. By the way, would you like to know how a man on foot can outrun a bear in a hilly country if he has a little start on him?

Lyon being informed that his hearer would be very glad to get the information, even though he might secretly hope that an opportunity of testing the method would never come, the Westerner continued.

"You see, a bear's forelegs are very short and his conformation is such that, while he can run uphill almost as fust as he can on the flat, he cannot run on a straight line on the side of a hill. So when you are chased by a bear just ran along the side of the hill. Bears are game, and he will start after you, but while you are keeping on a straight line brain will be going at an angle down the hill every runny. When you steps, and the bear in his efforts to catch you will try to do the same thing, only to flud that you are getting farther from him every minute. It is a great system. I know, for I have seen it worked. I would advise you to try it some time, and if you keep running back and forth long enough the bear will disappear from sight, still trying to get at you." spent years in the hills, as we call the moun-

CORONATION COMPLEXIONS. English Aristocrats Employing Professional

Experts to Make Them Beautiful for June. From Reynolds's Newspaper, The coming coronation festivities are being eagerly looked forward to by women of all ages who move in what is known as the "smart set." It is anticipated that there will be a tremendous indux of wealthy Americans at "distinguished foreigners" and members of our aristocracy who are blessed with matriageable daughters regard the forthcoming ceremony in the light of a huge marriage fair in which, owing to the multitude of buyers they hope to obtain high prices for the

In consequence, every possible means to enhance their own and their daughter heatty is being employed by the least scions of "our old nobility." A walk through the West End thoroughfares or a giante of the advertisement columns of the scarch as advertisement columns of the scarch as also will reveal that a large number of a fessional beauty doctors have come over if the United States and France for the purpe of repleatishing their purses by addit a or pretending to add to, existing them by restoring those that are faded and game. These practitioners can only be consulted. or pretending to add to, existing than as of by restoring those that are faded and grone.

These practitioners can only be consulted by very weatily women, as the meanest of them would scorn a fee of less than five grine for advice and treatment. Six months are ment usually costs 1500. Validy is also prepared to pay a large fee.

They occupy, as a rule, that in aristocraft streets—in Beigravia and Mayfair, which as turnished sumptuously and latted in a curious and expensive electric machines. These people—mostly impostors boast that the scientific methods at their common they can make any woman of 35, or even older appear as young and good looking as it average well-preserved woman of the prividing they submit the unserves to their treatment for six months or so.

At present, it is no exaggeration to see that their rooms are crowded with pectors and their daughters, who are paying one fully to operations which retained one of the tortures of the Spanish Inquisition.

The surest and best of Blood Purifiers is Japa" i